United Nations A/C.2/66/L.34

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
2 November 2011

Original: English

Sixty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 17 (d)
Macroeconomic policy questions: commodities

Argentina:* draft resolution

Commodities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 59/224 of 22 December 2004, 61/190 of 20 December 2006, 63/207 of 19 December 2008 and 64/192 of 21 December 2009 on commodities,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted by Heads of State and Government on 8 September 2000,[1] the 2005 World Summit Outcome adopted on 16 September 2005[2] and its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

Recalling further the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development and its outcome,[3]

Recalling the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, and the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008,

Recalling also the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[4]

---

* On behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] See resolution 60/1.

[3] Resolution 63/303, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

Please recycle

Recalling further the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020,[5]

Taking note of the Arusha Declaration and Plan of Action on African Commodities adopted at the African Union Conference of Ministers of Trade on Commodities, held in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 21 to 23 November 2005,[6] and endorsed by the Executive Council of the African Union at its eighth ordinary session, held in Khartoum from 16 to 21 January 2006,[7]

Taking note also of the targets set out in the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action[8] and the Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later,[9] which reaffirms the pledge to end hunger and poverty,

Taking note further of the Political Declaration of the High-level Meeting on Africa's Development Needs, held in New York on 22 September 2008,[10]

Taking note of the Accra Accord, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its twelfth session,[11] containing far-reaching recommendations on commodity issues, and of further decisions and agreed conclusions on commodities adopted by the Trade and Development Board and its subsidiary bodies in 2010 and 2011, including the evaluation and review of the implementation by the Conference of the Accra Accord,

Recognizing that many developing countries continue to be highly dependent on primary commodities as their principal source of export revenues, employment, income generation and domestic savings, and as the driving force of investment, economic growth and social development, including poverty eradication,

Deeply concerned by recent episodes of commodity price booms and subsequent busts and by the fact that many commodity-dependent developing countries and economies in transition continue to be highly vulnerable to price fluctuations, and recognizing the need to improve the regulation, functioning and transparency of financial and commodity markets in order to address excessive commodity price volatility,

Recognizing the negative impact of factors such as climate change on the production of agricultural commodities, in particular in developing countries,

Recognizing also that the present crisis has reinforced the need to comprehensively deal with the commodity problematique, while taking due account of the diversity of each country's individual situation and needs and the promotion of their sustainable development, and to strengthen the nexus between trade, food, finance, investment in sustainable agriculture, energy and industrialization,

---

[5] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 11.II.A.1), chap. II.

[6] African Union, document AU/Min/Com/Dec1.Rev.1.

[7] See A/60/693, annex II, decision EX.CL/Dec.253 (VIII).

[8] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the World Food Summit, 13-17 November 1996* (WFS 96/REP), part one, appendix.

[9] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the World Food Summit: five years later, 10-13 June 2002*, part one, appendix; see also A/57/499, annex.

[10] See resolution 63/1.

[11] TD/442 and Corr.1, chap. II.

Recognizing further that the current economic crisis has impacted negatively on the commodity economy, as evidenced, inter alia, by the decline in demand for commodities, diminishing supply capacities owing to shrinking commodity revenues and postponement of investments, resulting in an economic slowdown in commodity-dependent economies,

Stressing the importance of policies to address longer-term structural issues of the commodity economy and integrate commodity policies into wider development and poverty eradication strategies at all levels,

Taking note of all relevant voluntary initiatives aimed at improving transparency in commodity markets and mitigating the impact of price volatility,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on world commodity trends and prospects prepared by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;[12]

2. *Underscores* the need for further efforts to address excessive commodity price volatility, in particular by assisting producers, especially small-scale producers, in managing risk;

3. *Calls upon* the international community to support the efforts of commodities-dependent developing countries to address the factors that impede diversification, inter alia, structural barriers in international trade, including tariff and non-tariff escalation; limited access to finance, resulting in scarce resources for investing in the sector, which in turn can be affected by excessive commodity price volatility; weak infrastructure, particularly as regards both the cost and availability of transportation and storage; and lack of skills in producing and marketing alternative products;

4. *Calls for*, in that regard, the early conclusion of the Doha Development Round of trade negotiations with a development-oriented outcome that ensures, inter alia, greater market access for products from developing countries;

5. *Also calls for* a coherent set of policy actions at the national, regional and international levels to address excessive price volatility and support commodity-dependent developing countries in mitigating negative impacts, in particular by facilitating value addition and enhancing their participation in commodity and related product value chains, by supporting large-scale diversification of these economies and by encouraging the use and further development of market-oriented risk management tools;

6. *Recognizes* the potential for innovation, productivity improvements and promotion of non-traditional exports in most commodity-dependent developing countries, particularly in Africa, and calls for enhanced support by the international community as well as exchanges of experience in these areas within the framework of South-South economic cooperation;

7. *Calls upon* the international community to work closely with commodity-dependent economies to identify trade-related policies and instruments as well as investment and financial policies as key elements of the development strategies of those economies;

[12] A/66/207.

8. *Underscores* the importance of increased investments in infrastructure as a means of promoting agricultural development and enhancing commodity diversification and trade, and urges the international community to assist commodity-dependent developing countries;

9. *Expresses concern* over the large-scale land acquisitions by, among others, transnational corporations in developing countries that incur risk to development efforts, stresses the importance of promoting responsible international investment in agriculture, and in this regard invites the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in cooperation with other relevant international organizations, to continue its research and analysis on this issue;

10. *Stresses* that technical assistance and capacity-building aimed at improving the commodity export competitiveness of producers is particularly important, especially in Africa, and invites the donor community to provide necessary resources for commodity-specific, financial and technical assistance, in particular for human and institutional capacity-building, as well as infrastructure development of developing countries, with a view to reducing their institutional bottlenecks and transaction costs and enhancing their commodity trade and development in accordance with national development plans;

11. *Also stresses* that the Aid for Trade Initiative should aim to help developing countries, particularly least developed countries, to build the supply-side capacity and trade-related infrastructure that they need to assist them to implement and benefit from World Trade Organization agreements and, more broadly, to expand their trade;

12. *Underlines* the important contribution of the commodities sector to rural development, in particular to providing rural employment and income, and to the efforts for achieving food security;

13. *Emphasizes* the importance of international measures and national strategies to improve the performance of the agricultural sector, including the functioning of markets and trading systems, to ensure a better supply-side response from producers, in particular small farmers, in order to incentivize them to take the risks inherent in investing in increased and diversified production;

14. *Stresses* the importance of managing excessive price volatility, including through the development of appropriate tools at the international level;

15. *Recalls* the agreement to keep under regular review, by the Ministerial Conference and appropriate organs of the World Trade Organization, the impact of the results of the Uruguay Round on the least developed countries as well as on the net food-importing developing countries, with a view to fostering positive measures to enable them to achieve their development objectives, and in this regard calls for the implementation of the Marrakech Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries;

16. *Calls upon* developed countries that have not already done so to provide immediate, predictable, duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration

of 2005,[13] and in this regard emphasizes the need for the full, timely and effective implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020;[5]

17. *Calls upon* international financial institutions and development banks to assist developing countries, in particular commodity-dependent developing countries, in managing the effects of excessive price volatility;

18. *Reaffirms* that every State has and shall freely exercise full permanent sovereignty over all its wealth, natural resources and economic activities;

19. *Recognizes* the importance of increasing efficiency and effectiveness in the management of public and private sector revenues in developed and developing countries derived from all commodities and commodities-related industries, including final processed goods, in support of development;

20. *Also recognizes* the important contributions of the Common Fund for Commodities and other international commodities organizations, and encourages them, in cooperation with the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other relevant bodies, to continue to strengthen and study ways to establish greater stability in the commodities market as well as to enhance activities in developing countries to improve access to markets and reliability of supply, enhancing diversification and addition of value, improving the competitiveness of commodities, strengthening the market chain, improving market structures, broadening the export base and ensuring the effective participation of all stakeholders;

21. *Stresses* that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and its partners, in the spirit of inter-agency cooperation and multi-stakeholder partnerships and within their respective mandates, should continue to engage actively in collaborative research and analysis of the commodity problematique and related capacity and consensus-building activities with a view to providing regular analysis and policy advice relevant to the sustainable development of commodity-dependent developing countries, particularly low-income countries;

22. *Underscores* the urgent need for the provision of, and access to, trade finance to commodity-dependent developing countries, given the tightened access to all types of credit and noting debt sustainability;

23. *Stresses* the importance of the continuing substantive consideration of the sub-item entitled "Commodities", and decides to include the sub-item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions";

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, with recommendations, and on world commodity trends and prospects, including on the causes of the excessive commodity price volatility.

---

[13] World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(05)/DEC.

United Nations A/C.2/66/L.35

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
2 November 2011

Original: English

Sixty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 19
Sustainable development

Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Viet Nam: draft resolution

International cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/169 M of 16 December 1997, 53/1 H of 16 November 1998, 55/44 of 27 November 2000, 57/101 of 25 November 2002, 60/216 of 22 December 2005 and 63/279 of 24 April 2009,

Recognizing that the Semipalatinsk nuclear testing ground, inherited by Kazakhstan and closed in 1991, remains a matter of serious concern for the people and Government of Kazakhstan with regard to the long-term consequences of its activity on the lives and health of the people, especially children and other vulnerable groups, as well as for the environment of the region,

Taking into account the fact that a number of international programmes in the Semipalatinsk region have been completed since the closure of the nuclear testing ground, but serious social, economic and ecological problems continue to exist,

Taking into consideration the results of the international conference on the problems of the Semipalatinsk region, held in Tokyo in 1999, which have promoted the effectiveness of the assistance provided to the population of the region,

Please recycle

Acknowledging the progress made towards accelerating the development of the Semipalatinsk region during the 2008-2011 period, through programmes and actions of the Government of Kazakhstan and the international community, including United Nations agencies,

Recognizing the important role of national development policies and strategies in the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region,

Recognizing also the challenges that Kazakhstan faces in the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region, in particular in the context of the efforts by the Government of Kazakhstan to ensure the effective and timely achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in particular with regard to health care and environmental sustainability,

Recognizing further that the Government of Kazakhstan may call upon the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Kazakhstan to render assistance in conducting consultations for establishing a multi-stakeholder mechanism, with the participation of various government bodies, local governments, civil society, the donor community and international organizations, to improve governance and enable the more efficient use of resources allocated for the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region, in particular regarding the areas of radiation safety, socio-economic development and health and environmental protection, and for the provision of information on risks to the population,

Emphasizing the importance of support by donor States and international development organizations for the efforts of Kazakhstan to improve the social, economic and environmental situation in the Semipalatinsk region, and the need for the international community to continue to pay due attention to the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region,

Taking note of the need to utilize modern technologies to minimize and mitigate radiological, health, socio-economic, psychological and environmental challenges in the Semipalatinsk region,

Considering the importance of cooperation with the United Nations in establishing a coherent framework for coordination in addressing the needs of the region to introduce innovative approaches to the regional planning and social assistance to the population, and especially to its most vulnerable groups, of the Semipalatinsk region aimed at improving their quality of life,

Emphasizing the importance of the new development-oriented approach in tackling problems in the Semipalatinsk region in the medium to long term,

Expressing appreciation to donor countries and organizations, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, the specialized agencies and related organizations mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General[1] for their contribution to the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of resolution 63/279[1] and the information contained therein on measures taken to solve the health, ecological, economic and humanitarian problems in the Semipalatinsk region;

[1] A/66/337.

2. *Welcomes and recognizes* the important role of the Government of Kazakhstan in providing domestic resources to help to meet the needs of the Semipalatinsk region, implementing measures for optimizing public administration of the territory and facilities of the former Semipalatinsk nuclear test site, ensuring radiation safety and environmental rehabilitation and reintegrating the use of the nuclear test site into the national economy;

3. *Urges* the international community to provide assistance to Kazakhstan in formulating and implementing special programmes and projects for the treatment and care of the affected population as well as in efforts to ensure economic growth and sustainable development in the Semipalatinsk region, including increasing effectiveness of existing programmes;

4. *Calls upon* Member States, relevant multilateral financial organizations and other entities of the international community, including academia and non-governmental organizations, to share knowledge and experience in order to contribute to the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue pursuing a consultative process, with the participation of interested States and relevant United Nations agencies, on modalities for mobilizing and coordinating the necessary support to seek appropriate solutions to the problems and needs of the Semipalatinsk region, including those prioritized in his report;

6. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to enhance world public awareness of the problems and needs of the Semipalatinsk region;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/C.2/66/L.36

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
3 November 2011

Original: English

Sixty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 20
Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

Argentina:* draft resolution

Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 65/165 of 20 December 2010 and all other previous resolutions on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat),

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2011/21 of 27 July 2011, and all other previous resolutions of the Council on human settlements,

Recalling further the goal contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome[2] of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020 and the goal contained in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation")[3] to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who lack access to safe drinking water and sanitation,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 55/2.

[2] Resolution 60/1.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

Please recycle

Recalling the Habitat Agenda,[4] the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium,[5] the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[6]

Expressing its concern about the continuing increase in the number of slum-dwellers in the world, despite the attainment of the Millennium Development Goal target of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020,

Taking note of the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[7] in particular paragraph 77 (k), by which Heads of State and Government committed themselves to working towards cities without slums, beyond current targets, by reducing slum populations and improving the lives of slum-dwellers, with adequate support of the international community, by prioritizing national urban planning strategies with the participation of all stakeholders, by promoting equal access for people living in slums to public services, including health, education, energy, water and sanitation and adequate shelter, and by promoting sustainable urban and rural development, and encouraging UN-Habitat to continue providing the necessary technical assistance,

Also taking note of resolution 23/9 of 15 April 2011 of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat,[8] by which the Council invited Governments and regional and local authorities to enumerate the slum populations in their countries, regions and urban areas and, on that basis, to set voluntary and realistic national, regional and local targets, to be attained by 2020, with regard to improving significantly the lives of slum-dwellers,

Recognizing the negative impact of environmental degradation, including climate change, desertification and loss of biodiversity, on human settlements,

Welcoming with appreciation the important contribution of UN-Habitat, within its mandate, to more cost-effective transitions between emergency relief, recovery and reconstruction, and also its participation in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee,

Welcoming the progress being made by UN-Habitat in the implementation of its medium-term strategic and institutional plan for the period 2008-2013 and its efforts, as a non-resident agency, in helping programme countries to mainstream the Habitat Agenda into their respective development frameworks,

Also welcoming the offer of the Government of Italy and the city of Naples to host the sixth session of the World Urban Forum from 1 to 7 September 2012,

---

[4] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[5] Resolution S-25/2, annex.

[6] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[7] See resolution 65/1.

[8] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 8* (A/66/8), annex, sect. B.

Recognizing the continuing need for increased and predictable financial contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation to ensure timely, effective and concrete global implementation of the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the relevant internationally agreed development goals,

Taking note of resolution 23/10 of 15 April 2011 of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat,[8] by which the Council requested the Executive Director to explore as expeditiously as possible and to select, in consultation with the Committee of Permanent Representatives of UN-Habitat, a partnership model with development finance institutions for future lending, guarantee and financial advisory services in the urban upgrading and housing finance sectors, while UN-Habitat would focus on normative and global advocacy work in those areas,

Recalling its resolution 64/207 of 21 December 2009, by which it took note of the recommendation made by the Governing Council of UN-Habitat in its resolution 22/1 of 3 April 2009[9] and, having considered the question of convening, in 2016, a third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III), requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on that question, in collaboration with the Governing Council, for consideration by the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session,

Recalling also that, in its resolution 65/165, it requested the Governing Council of UN-Habitat to consider the possibility of integrating into the preparatory process for Habitat III the two themes of "housing finance systems" and "sustainable urbanization", previously suggested as topics for high-level events of the General Assembly,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda,[10] on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)[11] as well as the report of the Secretary-General on the third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III);[12]

2. *Decides* to convene in 2016, in line with the bi-decennial cycle (1976, 1996 and 2016), a third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III) to reinvigorate the global commitment to sustainable urbanization that should focus on the implementation of a "New Urban Agenda", which should build on the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium[5] and the relevant internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration[1] and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[13] and Johannesburg Plan of Implementation[3] and other relevant international United Nations conferences, and requests a modalities resolution to be adopted before the end of 2012;

---

[9] Ibid., *Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 8* (A/64/8), annex I, sect. B.

[10] A/66/326.

[11] A/66/281.

[12] A/66/282.

[13] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all appropriate support to the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), who will serve as the Secretary-General of the third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development and Head of its secretariat, and to prepare a report on the modalities of the conference for submission and consideration by the General Assembly before the end of 2012;

4. *Invites* Governments and regional and local authorities, in accordance with national legislation, to enumerate the population living in slums in their countries, regions and urban areas and, on that basis, to set, with the support of the international community, voluntary and realistic national, regional and local targets, to be attained by 2020, with regard to improving significantly the lives of slum-dwellers, in line with resolution 23/9 of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat,[8] entitled "Global and national strategies and frameworks for improving the lives of slum-dwellers beyond the Millennium Development Goals target";

5. *Invites* the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) to provide, in line with its medium-term strategic and institutional plan for the period 2008-2013, or its subsequent strategic plan, technical and advisory assistance to Governments and regional and local authorities wishing to assess their slum population levels and trends, set voluntary national, regional and local 2020 targets, prepare national, regional and local slum prevention and upgrading strategies and plans, formulate and implement slum upgrading and housing programmes and monitor implementation progress, and to report periodically to the Governing Council and the General Assembly;

6. *Welcomes* the progress made by UN-Habitat in the implementation of its medium-term strategic and institutional plan for the period 2008-2013, and takes note of the conclusions of the midterm review of the plan submitted to the Governing Council of UN-Habitat at its twenty-third session;[14]

7. *Urges* UN-Habitat to explore a partnership model with development finance institutions for future lending, guarantee and financial advisory services in line with Governing Council resolution 23/10[8] and to continue to maximize UN-Habitat's comparative advantage around its normative work on urban upgrading, housing and basic services for the poor;

8. *Reiterates* its encouragement to UN-Habitat to continue, within its mandate and in line with the medium-term strategic and institutional plan for the period 2008-2013, its existing cooperation on issues related to cities and climate change and to continue to play a complementary role in matters related to climate change within the United Nations system, in particular in addressing the vulnerability of cities to climate change, including through further normative work and expansion of its technical assistance to towns and cities on local action for the mitigation of urban-based greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation to climate change, with a focus on vulnerable urban populations, slum-dwellers, the urban poor and at-risk populations;

9. *Stresses* the importance of timely action by UN-Habitat in response to natural and human-made disasters, in particular through its work in addressing post-disaster and post-conflict housing and infrastructure needs through its normative and

[14] HSP/GC/23/5/Add.3.

operational work as part of the continuum from emergency relief to recovery and to urban development through effective urban planning;

10. *Invites* the international donor community and financial institutions to contribute generously to UN-Habitat through increased financial contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, including the Water and Sanitation Trust Fund and the technical cooperation trust funds, and invites Governments in a position to do so and other stakeholders to provide predictable multi-year funding and increased non-earmarked contributions;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session an item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)", and a sub-item entitled "Progress report on the state of preparations for the third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III)".

United Nations A/C.2/66/L.37

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
3 November 2011

Original: English

Sixty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 19
Sustainable development

Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Saudi Arabia: draft resolution

Sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America

The General Assembly,

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the General Assembly on this matter,

Recalling also the Manila Declaration on World Tourism of 10 October 1980,[1] the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[2] and Agenda 21[3] of 14 June 1992, the Amman Declaration on Peace through Tourism of 11 November 2000,[4] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[5] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[6] the Declaration of Barbados[7] and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[8] the

[1] A/36/236, annex, appendix I.
[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.
[3] Ibid., annex II.
[4] A/55/640, annex.
[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.
[6] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.
[7] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.
[8] Ibid., annex II.

Please recycle

Mauritius Declaration[9] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[10] and the Istanbul Declaration[11] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020,[12]

Recalling further the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[13]

Recognizing the important dimension and role of sustainable tourism as a positive instrument towards the eradication of poverty, the protection of the environment and the improvement of quality of life and its contribution to achieving sustainable development, especially in developing countries,

Welcoming the efforts of the Marrakech Process on sustainable consumption and production, the achievements of the international task force on sustainable tourism development and the objectives of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Tourism, launched in 2011 as a permanent successor to the international task force,

Taking note of the outcome document of the first workshop on sustainable tourism, adopted by the Central American Tourism Council of the Central American Integration System on 24 June 2011, at a meeting organized in cooperation with the World Tourism Organization in Roatan, Honduras, in the framework of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 2012,

Taking note also of the Joint Declaration, the Plan of Action and the declaration of 2012 as the Year of Sustainable Tourism in Central America, adopted at the thirty-seventh meeting of Heads of State and Government of the Central American Integration System, held in San Salvador on 22 July 2011, and the Declaration of the Central American Tourism Council, adopted at its eighty-second meeting, held in Guanacaste, Costa Rica, on 7 July 2011,

Emphasizing that sustainable tourism in Central America is a fundamental pillar of regional integration and an engine of social and economic development, given its significant contribution in terms of jobs, income, investment and hard currency, therefore contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,

1. *Invites* States Members of the United Nations and other stakeholders, and the World Tourism Organization, to continue to support the activities undertaken by the Central American countries for the promotion of responsible and sustainable tourism in the region, including in the context of emergency preparedness and response to natural disasters, as well as for capacity-building in order to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development

---

[9] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[10] Ibid., annex II.

[11] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 11.II.A.1), chap. I.

[12] Ibid., chap. II.

[13] See resolution 65/1.

Goals, by extending the benefits of tourism to all sectors of society, in particular the most vulnerable and marginalized groups of the population;

2. *Takes note* of the work of the Central American Governments in the implementation of existing programmes designed to launch and promote sustainable tourism throughout the region, in coordination with the Central American Commission for Environment and Development, and welcomes their contribution to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in this regard;

3. *Encourages* the Central American countries, through the Central American Tourism Council and the Central American Tourism Secretariat, to continue to support sustainable tourism with policies that foster responsive and inclusive tourism, strengthen regional identity and protect the natural and cultural heritage, especially their ecosystems and biodiversity and notes that existing initiatives, such as the Global Partnership for Sustainable Tourism, among other international initiatives, can deliver direct and focused support to Governments to this end;

4. *Recognizes* the need to promote the development of sustainable tourism, in particular through the consumption of sustainable tourism products and services, and to strengthen the development of ecotourism, taking into account the declaration of 2012 as the Year of Sustainable Tourism in Central America, while maintaining the culture and environmental integrity of indigenous and local communities and enhancing the protection of ecologically sensitive areas and the natural heritage, and to promote the development of sustainable tourism and capacity-building in order to contribute to the strengthening of rural and local communities and small and medium-sized enterprises, taking into account the need to address, inter alia, the challenges of climate change and the need to halt the loss of biodiversity;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on developments related to the implementation of the present resolution, taking into account the reports prepared by the World Tourism Organization in this field.

United Nations A/C.2/66/L.38

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
3 November 2011

Original: English

Sixty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 19
Sustainable development

Australia, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Fiji, Honduras, Kiribati, Madagascar, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Tonga and Vanuatu: draft resolution

Protection of coral reefs for sustainable livelihoods and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[1] and Agenda 21,[2] the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[3] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[4] the Mauritius Declaration[5] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[6] the United Nations Millennium Declaration[7] and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[8]

---

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[5] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[6] Ibid., annex II.

[7] See resolution 55/2.

[8] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

11-58013 (E) 081111

Please recycle

Reaffirming the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[9] which provides the overall legal framework for ocean activities, and emphasizing its fundamental character, conscious that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole through an integrated, interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach,

Recalling the Convention on Biological Diversity[10] as an important instrument in the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity,

Recalling also biodiversity-related conventions and organizations, including the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,[11] the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat,[12] the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals,[13] the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region,[14]

Recognizing the role of national legislation in the context of the protection of coral reefs and related ecosystems within national jurisdictions,

Recalling its annual resolutions on oceans and the law of the sea and on sustainable fisheries, including resolution 61/105 of 8 December 2006, its resolution 64/73 of 7 December 2009 on the protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind, its resolution 64/236 of 24 December 2009, in which it decided to organize the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, its resolution 63/214 of 19 December 2008, entitled "Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations", its resolution 64/203 of 21 December 2009 on the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant resolutions,

Noting the Manado Ocean Declaration adopted by the World Ocean Conference on 14 May 2009 and the Jakarta Mandate on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity of 1995,[15]

Noting also the work of the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity on marine and coastal biodiversity, in particular on coral reefs and related ecosystems, and the outcome of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, held in Nagoya, Japan, from 18 to 29 October 2010, including in relation to the updating and revision of the strategic plan for the post-2010 period,[16]

Noting further the request of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, at its tenth meeting, to the Executive Secretary of the Convention[17] to prepare, subject to the availability of financial resources, a report

[9] Ibid., vol. 1833, No. 31363.
[10] Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.
[11] Ibid., vol. 993, No. 14537.
[12] Ibid., vol. 996, No. 14583.
[13] Ibid., vol. 1651, No. 28395.
[14] Available from www.unep.org.
[15] See A/51/312, annex II, decision II/10.
[16] See UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27.
[17] Ibid., annex, decision X/29, para. 74.

on the progress made in the implementation of the specific workplan on coral bleaching adopted by the Conference of the Parties in its decision VII/5,[18]

Recognizing that millions of the world's inhabitants depend on the health of coral reefs and related ecosystems for sustainable livelihoods and development as they are a primary source of food and income, add to the aesthetic and cultural dimensions of communities and also provide for protection from storms, tsunamis and coastal erosion,

Expressing grave concern about the adverse impact of climate change and ocean acidification on the health and survival of coral reefs and related ecosystems around the world, including through sea-level rise, increase in the severity and incidence of coral bleaching, rising sea surface temperature and higher storm intensity, combined with the synergistic negative effects of waste run-off, overfishing, destructive fishing practices, alien invasive species and coral mining,

Noting with concern that coral reef degradation is likely to lead to the loss of significant economic and social benefits, in particular for States which are highly vulnerable to coral reef loss and have a low adaptive capacity,

Maintaining that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change, and calling upon States to take urgent global action to address climate change in accordance with the principles identified in the Convention, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities,

Acknowledging that, in many countries, indigenous and local communities have a distinctive relationship with marine and coastal environments, including coral reefs and related ecosystems, and in some cases ownership thereof, in accordance with national legislation, and that such peoples have an important role to play in the protection, management and preservation of those reefs and related ecosystems,

Acknowledging also the leadership role in tropical marine ecosystems management provided by the International Coral Reef Initiative, a partnership of Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations,

Recognizing that many threats to coral reefs are transboundary in nature and, in this regard, welcoming regional initiatives, including the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security, the Micronesia Challenge, the Caribbean Challenge, the Pacific Oceanscape Framework, the Eastern Tropical Seascape Project, the West Indian Ocean Partnership, the West African Conservation Challenge and the Regional Initiative for the Conservation and Wise Use of Mangroves and Coral Reefs in the Americas Region,

Welcoming the efforts of the agencies, programmes and funds of the United Nations system in the field of the protection of marine biodiversity and, in particular, coral reefs and related ecosystems,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the protection of coral reefs for sustainable livelihoods and development,[19] requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 65/150 of 20 December 2010,

---

[18] See UNEP/CBD/COP/7/21, annex, decision VII/5, annex I, appendix 1.

[19] A/66/298.

Noting that the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 4 to 6 June 2012, could serve as an opportunity to secure political commitment by formulating concrete measures and actions relating to oceans and coral reefs,

1. *Urges* States within their national jurisdictions and the competent international organizations within their respective mandates, given the imperative for action, to take practical steps at all levels to protect coral reefs and related ecosystems for sustainable livelihoods and development, including immediate and concerted global, regional and local action to respond to the challenges and to address the adverse impact of climate change, including through mitigation and adaptation, as well as of ocean acidification on coral reefs and related ecosystems;

2. *Also urges* States to formulate, adopt and implement integrated and comprehensive approaches for the management of coral reefs and related ecosystems under their jurisdiction, encourages regional cooperation in accordance with international law regarding the protection and enhancement of the resilience of coral reefs, and in that respect calls upon development partners to support such efforts in developing countries, including through the provision of financial resources, capacity-building, environmentally sound technologies and know-how on mutually agreed terms, as well as the exchange of relevant scientific, technical, socio-economic and legal information, to enable developing countries to take all necessary action for the protection of their coral reefs and related ecosystems, as appropriate;

3. *Further urges* States to identify marine and coastal management, including coral reef management, as an urgent sustainable development priority, and to ensure that economic and social development strategies prioritize effective coral reef management in order to address poverty eradication, food security, sustainable livelihoods and conservation;

4. *Notes* chapter 17 of Agenda 21, chapter IV of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and paragraph 53 of General Assembly resolution 57/141 of 12 December 2002 and, in particular, the commitment to the formation of representative, area-based marine management networks by 2012, and, in this regard, urges States to identify significant coral reefs and other related marine ecosystems and to implement and integrate area-based management tools into broader sustainable development strategies;

5. *Encourages* data collection and scientific research at all relevant levels on the economic, social and environmental benefits of coral reefs and related ecosystems, in order to develop and enhance measures to protect coral reefs, reinforce their resilience and strengthen the ability of coastal communities to adapt to environmental changes and coral reef degradation;

6. *Encourages* States to work constructively towards the identification, at the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, of concrete measures to implement internationally agreed goals and commitments relating to the sustainable management of the marine environment, including the protection of coral reefs and related ecosystems and, in this regard, to consider the recommendations set forth in the report of the Secretary-General on the protection of coral reefs for sustainable livelihoods and development.

United Nations A/C.2/66/L.39

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
3 November 2011

Original: English

Sixty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 17 (a)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international trade and development

Argentina:* draft resolution

International trade and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 56/178 of 21 December 2001, 57/235 of 20 December 2002, 58/197 of 23 December 2003, 59/221 of 22 December 2004, 60/184 of 22 December 2005, 61/186 of 20 December 2006, 62/184 of 19 December 2007, 63/203 of 19 December 2008, 64/188 of 21 December 2009 and 65/142 of 20 December 2010 on international trade and development,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] as well as the outcomes of the International Conference on Financing for Development[2] and the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[3] the 2005 World Summit Outcome[4] and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,[5]

Recalling further the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development and its outcome document,[6]

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex, and resolution 2, annex.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

[5] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[6] Resolution 63/303, annex.

11-58025 (E) 081111

Please recycle

Recalling the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,[7]

Recalling the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and its outcome document,[8]

Reaffirming the value of multilateralism to the global trading system and the commitment to achieving a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system that contributes to growth, sustainable development and employment generation in all sectors, and emphasizing that bilateral and regional trading arrangements should contribute to the goals of the multilateral trading system,

Reiterating that development concerns form an integral part of the Doha Development Agenda, which places the needs and interests of all developing countries, including least developed countries, at the heart of the Doha Work Programme,[9]

Reiterating also the importance of a more precise, effective and operational special and differential treatment for developing countries in the multilateral trading system, in accordance with paragraph 44 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration[10] and paragraph 35 of the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration,[11]

Noting that agriculture lags behind the manufacturing sector in the process of the establishment of multilateral disciplines and in the reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers and that, since most of the poor in developing countries make their living from agriculture, the livelihood and standards of living of many of them are seriously jeopardized by the serious distortions in production and trade in agricultural products caused by the high levels of export subsidies, trade-distorting domestic support and protectionism,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Trade and Development Board[12] and the report of the Secretary-General;[13]

2. *Reaffirms* that international trade can be an engine for development and sustained economic growth, underlines the need to fully harness its potential in that regard, and stresses the importance of upholding a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system that contributes to growth, sustainable development and employment, particularly in developing countries;

3. *Reiterates its deep concern* about the ongoing world financial and economic crisis, which is still having a severe impact on international trade,

---

[7] See resolution 65/1.

[8] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference of the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 11.II.A.1), chaps. I and II.

[9] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

[10] See A/C.2/56/7, annex; see also World Trade Organization, document WT/L/447. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

[11] World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(05)/DEC. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

[12] A/66/15 (Parts I-IV) and (Part IV)/Corr.1. For the final text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15.*

[13] A/66/185.

particularly affecting developing countries, and expresses renewed concern about the fragile and uneven state of the recovery of trade flows;

4. *Stresses* the need to resist all protectionist measures and tendencies, especially those affecting developing countries, including tariff, non-tariff and other barriers to trade, in particular agricultural subsidies, and to rectify any such measures already taken, recognizes the right of countries to fully utilize their policy space and flexibilities consistent with World Trade Organization commitments, and calls upon the World Trade Organization and other relevant bodies, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to continue monitoring protectionist measures and to assess their impact on developing countries;

5. *Encourages* Member States to refrain from adopting any measures or restrictions related to trade and transit that affect the access by developing countries to medicines, especially generic medicines, and medical equipment;

6. *Expresses serious concern* at the lack of progress in the Doha Round of World Trade Organization negotiations, and reiterates the call for the necessary flexibility and political will to break the current impasse in the negotiations and to better address the needs and interests of developing countries;

7. *Welcomes* the convening of the Eighth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization in Geneva in December 2011, and looks forward to its outcome;

8. *Calls for* an early, balanced, ambitious and development-oriented outcome of the Doha Development Agenda multilateral trade negotiations, in keeping with the development mandate of the Doha Ministerial Declaration,[10] the decision of 1 August 2004 of the General Council of the World Trade Organization[14] and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration,[11] which places development at the heart of the multilateral trading system;

9. *Stresses* the need to make substantial progress in the negotiations of the World Trade Organization complying with the mandate of the Doha Development Agenda, to ensure that the development concerns of developing countries are fully reflected in any outcome, consistent with the development mandate of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, the decision of 1 August 2004 of the General Council of the World Trade Organization and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration;

10. *Reaffirms* the commitments made at the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization relating to the least developed countries,[9] calls upon developed countries that have not already done so to provide immediate, predictable, duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration adopted by the World Trade Organization in 2005, and in this regard emphasizes full, timely and effective implementation of the relevant provisions of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020;

11. *Calls for* the full implementation of the Marrakesh Ministerial Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least Developed and Net Food-importing Developing Countries[15] by providing

---

[14] World Trade Organization, document WT/L/579. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

[15] See *Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994* (GATT secretariat publication, Sales No. GATT/1994-7).

such countries with technical and financial assistance in order to meet their food needs;

12. *Reaffirms* the commitment to actively pursue the work programme of the World Trade Organization with respect to addressing the trade-related issues and concerns affecting the fuller integration of countries with small, vulnerable economies into the multilateral trading system in a manner commensurate with their special circumstances and in support of their efforts towards sustainable development, in accordance with paragraph 35 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration and paragraph 41 of the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration;

13. *Also reaffirms* its full commitment to urgently addressing the special development needs of and the challenges faced by landlocked developing countries, and calls for the full, timely and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries,[16] in accordance with the Declaration of the high-level meeting of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action;[17]

14. *Expresses deep concern* at the imposition of laws and other forms of coercive economic measures, including unilateral sanctions, against developing countries, which undermine international law and the rules of the World Trade Organization and also severely threaten freedom of trade and investment, and in this regard urges States to refrain from enacting and implementing such measures that hamper the full achievement of economic and social development, as well as trade in developing countries;

15. *Calls for* the accession of all developing countries that apply for membership in the World Trade Organization, in particular the least developed countries, including countries emerging from conflict that are least developed countries, to be facilitated, bearing in mind paragraph 21 of its resolution 55/182 of 20 December 2000 and subsequent developments, and also calls for the effective and faithful application of the World Trade Organization guidelines on accession by the least developed countries;

16. *Takes note* of the holding in Geneva, on 18 and 19 July 2011, of the Third Global Review of Aid for Trade, aimed at reviewing progress achieved and identifying additional measures needed to support developing and least developed countries in building their supply and export capacities, stresses the urgent need to implement the aid-for-trade commitments, especially with regard to the mobilization of additional, non-conditional and predictable funding, and underlines the value of monitoring the Aid-for-Trade Initiative;

17. *Recognizes* that South-South trade should be further strengthened, notes that enhanced market access between developing countries can play a positive role in stimulating South-South trade, and in this regard, inter alia, welcomes the conclusion of the third round of the Global System of Trade Preferences among

---

[16] *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003* (A/CONF.202/3), annex I.

[17] See resolution 63/2.

Developing Countries by the adoption, on 15 December 2010, of the São Paulo Round Protocol,[18] and encourages all developing countries that have not yet done so to consider acceding to the Global System of Trade Preferences and its protocols;

18. *Reiterates* the important role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as the focal point within the United Nations system for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development, and calls upon the international community to work towards the strengthening of the Conference, to enable it to enhance its contribution in its three major pillars, namely, consensus-building, research and policy analysis, and technical assistance, especially through increased core resources;

19. *Welcomes* the convening of the thirteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to be held in Doha from 21 to 26 April 2012, on the theme "Development-centred globalization: towards inclusive and sustainable growth and development", and looks forward to its successful outcome;

20. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with its mandate, to monitor and assess the evolution of the international trading system, to undertake policy analysis with a view to fostering greater coherence between the multilateral trading system and the international financial system, from a development perspective, and to support developing countries in building national capacities, including through technical assistance activities;

21. *Urges* donors to provide the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development with the increased resources necessary to deliver effective and demand-driven assistance to developing countries, as well as to enhance their contributions to the trust funds of the Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries and the Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and developments in the multilateral trading system, under the sub-item entitled "International trade and development" of the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions";

23. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the Director-General of the World Trade Organization for circulation as a document of the World Trade Organization.

---

[18] United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, document SPR/NC/FOZ/3.

United Nations A/C.2/66/L.40

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
3 November 2011

Original: English

Sixty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 29
People's empowerment and a peace-centric development model

Argentina:* draft resolution

People's empowerment and development

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Expressing concern about the crippling effects of poverty, inequality and disparity all over the globe, and recognizing that people should be the focus of all plans, programmes and policies, at all levels,

Recognizing that the empowerment of people is essential to achieving development,

Appreciating the efforts of the Prime Minister of Bangladesh, Sheikh Hasina, in articulating the linkages between people's empowerment and development,

1. *Notes* the proposal of the Prime Minister of Bangladesh on integrating the interlinked and mutually reinforcing elements of people's empowerment and development, which are eradicating poverty and hunger, reducing inequality, mitigating deprivation, creating jobs for all, including excluded people, accelerating human development and fighting terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;

2. *Also notes* the offer of the Government of Bangladesh to convene an international conference on people's empowerment and development during the first half of 2012 to seek the views of Member States on the subject.

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

11-58068 (E) 081111

Please recycle

United Nations A/C.2/66/L.40*

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
3 November 2011

Original: English

Sixty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 29
People's empowerment and a peace-centric development model

Argentina: draft resolution**

People's empowerment and development

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Expressing concern about the crippling effects of poverty, inequality and disparity all over the globe, and recognizing that people should be the focus of all plans, programmes and policies, at all levels,

Recognizing that the empowerment of people is essential to achieving development,

Appreciating the efforts of the Prime Minister of Bangladesh, Sheikh Hasina, in articulating the linkages between people's empowerment and development,

1. *Notes* the proposal of the Prime Minister of Bangladesh, Sheikh Hasina, on integrating the interlinked and mutually reinforcing elements of people's empowerment and development, which are eradicating poverty and hunger, reducing inequality, mitigating deprivation, creating jobs for all, including excluded people, accelerating human development and fighting terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;

2. *Also notes* the offer of the Government of Bangladesh to convene an international conference on people's empowerment and development during the first half of 2012 to seek the views of Member States on the subject.

---

* Reissued for technical reasons on 14 November 2011.
** On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

Please recycle

United Nations A/C.2/66/L.41

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
3 November 2011

Original: English

Sixty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 19
Sustainable development

Armenia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Norway, Palau, Panama, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Uruguay: draft resolution

Agricultural technology for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 64/197 of 21 December 2009 on agricultural technology for development,

Recalling also the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[1] Agenda 21,[2] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[3] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5]

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[6]

Recalling its resolution 65/178 of 20 December 2010 on agriculture development and food security,

---

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[6] See resolution 60/1.

11-58074 (E) 081111

Please recycle

Noting the previous work done by the Commission on Sustainable Development, in particular at its sixteenth and seventeenth sessions, highlighting the thematic focus on agriculture,

Acknowledging the work performed by the High-level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis, established by the Secretary-General in 2008, and recalling the World Summit on Food Security, convened by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Rome from 16 to 18 November 2009, and underlining the importance of advancing and implementing agricultural technologies,

Welcoming the commitments set out in the Joint Statement on Global Food Security, adopted in L'Aquila, Italy, on 10 July 2009,[7] which focused on sustainable agriculture development,

Recalling its resolution 65/1 of 22 September 2010, entitled "Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals", reaffirming its commitment to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, and recognizing the beneficial impact that the adoption of agricultural technologies can have for the achievement of many of those goals,

Noting the outcome of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,[8] held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011, and concerned by the pace of progress to date in achieving the internationally agreed development goals, particularly in the least developed countries and in Africa, and recognizing the need for all actors to intensify their efforts in order to reach those goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, as well as to continue to work towards fulfilling the commitments made in the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020,[9]

Looking forward to a successful outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 2012, that secures renewed political commitment for sustainable development, assessing the progress to date and the remaining gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development and addressing new and emerging challenges, and that includes the two themes to be discussed and refined in the preparatory process, namely, a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and the institutional framework for sustainable development,

Stressing the critical role of women in the agricultural sector and their contribution to enhancing agricultural and rural development, improving food and nutritional security and eradicating rural poverty, and underlining the fact that meaningful progress in agricultural development necessitates, inter alia, closing the gender gap and ensuring that women have equal participation in labour markets and equal access to agricultural resources and social services, including health care and health services,

---

[7] Available from www.ifad.org/events/g8. .

[8] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 11.II.A.I), chaps. I and II.

[9] Ibid., chap. II.

Acknowledging the role and work of civil society and the private sector in furthering progress in developing countries, in promoting the use of sustainable agricultural technology and the training of smallholder farmers,

Considering the increasing need to innovate in agriculture in order to respond to the challenges posed by, inter alia, climate change and the depletion and scarcity of natural resources, and recognizing that sustainable agricultural technologies can greatly contribute to economic development and help to mitigate the impact of climate change, land degradation and desertification,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on agricultural technology for development;[10]

2. *Urges* Member States, relevant United Nations organizations and other stakeholders to strengthen efforts to improve the transfer of technologies under fair, transparent and mutually agreed terms to developing countries, especially the least developed countries, in particular at the bilateral and regional levels, and to support national efforts to foster the utilization of local know-how and agricultural technologies, promote agricultural technology research and access to knowledge and information through suitable communication for development strategies, and enable rural women, as well as men and youth, to increase sustainable agricultural productivity, reduce post-harvest losses and enhance food and nutritional security;

3. *Encourages* international, regional and national efforts to strengthen the capacity of developing countries, in particular their small-scale producers, in order to enhance the productivity and nutritional quality of food crops, promote sustainable practices in pre-harvest and post-harvest agricultural activities and enhance food and nutritional security;

4. *Calls upon* Member States and relevant United Nations organizations and other stakeholders to mainstream gender into agricultural policies and projects and to focus on closing the gender gap to achieve equal access for women to agricultural resources, labour markets, labour-saving technologies, agricultural technology information and know-how, equipment and decision-making forums to ensure that agriculture, food- and nutritional security-related programmes and policies take into consideration the specific needs of women and youth;

5. *Underlines* the importance of supporting and advancing research in improving and diversifying crop varieties and seed systems, as well as supporting the establishment of sustainable agricultural systems and management practices, such as conservation agriculture and integrated pest management, in order to make agriculture more resilient and, in particular, to make crops and farm animals, including livestock, more tolerant to diseases, pests and environmental stresses, including drought and climate change, in a manner consistent with national regulations and relevant international agreements;

6. *Also underlines* the importance of the sustainable use and management of water resources to increase and ensure agricultural productivity, and calls for further efforts to strengthen irrigation facilities and water-saving technology;

7. *Encourages* Member States, civil society and public and private institutions to develop partnerships to support financial and market services,

[10] A/66/304.

including training, capacity-building, infrastructure and extension services, and calls for further efforts by all stakeholders to include smallholder farmers, in particular rural women, in planning and taking decisions about making appropriate sustainable agricultural technologies and practices available and affordable to smallholder farmers;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to include sustainable agricultural development as an integral part of their national policies and strategies, notes the positive impact that North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation can have in this regard, and urges the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to include elements of agricultural technology, research and development in efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, with a focus on the research and development of technology that is affordable, durable and sustainable and that can be easily used by and disseminated to smallholder farmers, in particular rural women;

9. *Requests* relevant United Nations organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, to promote, support and facilitate the exchange of experience among Member States on ways to augment sustainable agriculture and management practices, such as conservation agriculture, and increase the use of agricultural technologies that have a positive impact on the entire value chain, including technology for post-harvest crop storage and transportation, especially in pressing environmental circumstances;

10. *Underlines* the instrumental role of agricultural technology in furthering sustainable development and in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, calls therefore upon Member States and encourages relevant international bodies to support sustainable agricultural research and development, and in this regard calls for continued support to the international agricultural research system, including the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and other relevant international organizations;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/C.2/66/L.42

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
2 November 2011

Original: English

Sixty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 19 (h)
Sustainable development: Harmony with Nature

Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Georgia, Honduras, Nicaragua and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

Harmony with Nature

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[1] Agenda 21,[2] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[3] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5]

Recalling its resolutions 65/164 of 20 December 2010 and 64/196 of 21 December 2009 on Harmony with Nature and its resolution 63/278 of 22 April 2009, by which it designated 22 April as International Mother Earth Day,

Recalling also the 1982 World Charter for Nature,[6]

Recalling further its resolution 64/253 of 23 February 2010, entitled "International Day of Nowruz", and its resolution 65/309 of 19 July 2011, entitled "Happiness: towards a holistic approach to development",

Taking into account the interactive dialogue of the General Assembly on Harmony with Nature, which took place on 20 April 2011, to commemorate the

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.
[2] Ibid., annex II.
[3] Resolution S-19/2, annex.
[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.
[5] Ibid., chap. I, resolution 2, annex.
[6] Resolution 37/7, annex.

11-58160 (E) 081111

Please recycle

International Mother Earth Day and to advance the holistic thinking undergirding the concept of sustainable development,

Noting the holding of the first Peoples' World Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth, hosted by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in Cochabamba from 20 to 22 April 2010,

Stressing the importance of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, to be held from 4 to 6 June 2012 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil,

Aware that mankind is a part of nature and that life depends on the uninterrupted functioning of natural systems which ensure the supply of energy and nutrients,

Expressing its deep concern about the environmental degradation and the negative impact on nature resulting from human activity, and recognizing the need to strengthen scientific knowledge on the effects of human activities on ecosystems,

Recognizing that gross domestic product is not an adequate indicator for measuring environmental degradation resulting from human activity and the work carried out by experts on the need to develop adequate tools to measure progress towards global sustainability,

Also recognizing that the uneven availability of basic statistical data under the three pillars of sustainable development delays the implementation of sustainable development,

Further recognizing that current consumption and production patterns worldwide are taking a heavy toll on the Earth and its resources, and that world consumption and production need to converge towards a sustainable range, with developed countries taking the lead,

Recognizing that many ancient civilizations and indigenous cultures have a rich history of understanding the symbiotic connection between human beings and nature that fosters a mutually beneficial relationship,

Recognizing also the work undertaken by civil society, academia and scientists in regard to signalling the precariousness of life on Earth, as well as their efforts to devise more sustainable models for production and consumption,

Considering that sustainable development is a holistic concept that requires the strengthening of interdisciplinary linkages in the different branches of knowledge,

1. *Welcomes* the second report of the Secretary-General on Harmony with Nature;[7]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene, at the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly, an interactive dialogue, to be held at the plenary meetings to be convened during the commemoration of International Mother Earth Day on 20 April 2012, with the participation of Member States, United Nations organizations, independent experts and other stakeholders, to discuss scientific findings in relation on how human activities are affecting ecosystem functions and natural environmental cycles;

[7] A/66/302.

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund for the participation of independent experts in the interactive dialogue to be held at the plenary meetings to be convened during the commemoration of International Mother Earth Day on 20 April 2012, and invites Member States and other relevant stakeholders to consider contributing to this fund;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue making use of the existing information portals on sustainable development maintained by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to gather information and contributions on ideas and activities to promote a holistic approach to sustainable development in harmony with nature being undertaken to advance the integration of scientific interdisciplinary work, including success stories on the use of traditional knowledge, and existing national legislation, with a view to making substantive contributions to the preparatory process of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and beyond;

5. *Invites* the participants at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development to consider issuing a declaration recognizing the rights of nature, its intrinsic value and the need to maintain its regenerative capacity;

6. *Calls upon* donors, the international community and the pertinent bodies of the United Nations system to support the efforts made by the developing countries to develop and strengthen their basic statistical data on the three pillars of sustainable development and to provide capacity-building and technical support, especially to the developing countries;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to identify new ways and means to use the work of experts to better measure the progress towards global sustainability for the benefit of Member States;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/C.2/66/L.43

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
4 November 2011

Original: English

Sixty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 26
Towards global partnerships

Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Towards global partnerships

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/215 of 21 December 2000, 56/76 of 11 December 2001, 58/129 of 19 December 2003, 60/215 of 22 December 2005, 62/211 of 19 December 2007 and 64/223 of 21 December 2009,

Reiterating that sustainable development is the overarching framework for United Nations activities in the economic, social, environmental and related fields, in particular in the pursuit of development and the eradication of poverty and for achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and those contained in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[1]

Reaffirming its resolve to work with all stakeholders and strengthen partnerships in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and recalling in this regard the objectives formulated in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2] notably the Millennium Development Goals, as well as the reaffirmation they received in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[3] and the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting on the Millennium Development Goals in 2010,[4]

[1] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.
[2] See resolution 55/2.
[3] See resolution 60/1.
[4] See resolution 65/1.

11-58329 (E) 091111

Please recycle

Underlining the fact that cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners, including the private sector, shall serve the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, and shall be undertaken in a manner that maintains the integrity, impartiality and independence, as well as the central role, of the United Nations system,

Taking note of the further increase in the number of public-private partnerships worldwide,

Welcoming the contribution of all relevant partners, including the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society, to the implementation of the outcomes of United Nations conferences and summits and their reviews in the economic, social, environmental and related fields, as well as the realization of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Emphasizing that the United Nations, together with the private sector and all other relevant partners, can contribute in multiple ways to addressing the obstacles confronted by developing countries in mobilizing the resources needed to finance their sustainable development and to the realization of the internationally agreed development goals of the United Nations through, inter alia, financial resources, access to technology, management, capacity-building and other expertise, networks, business models and support for programmes and contributions to policy dialogue, including through the reduced pricing of drugs, where appropriate, for the prevention, care and treatment of HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis and other diseases, and through innovative mechanisms and partnerships in the health sector,

Welcoming the efforts and encouraging further efforts by all relevant partners, including the private sector, to engage as reliable and consistent partners in the development process and to take into account not only the economic and financial, but also the developmental, social, human rights, gender and environmental implications of their undertakings and, in general, towards implementing corporate social and environmental responsibility, that is, bringing such values and responsibilities to bear on their conduct and policy premised on profit incentives, in conformity with national laws and regulations,

Underlining the fact that, in the face of multiple, interrelated and systemic global issues, such as economic growth, environmental challenges, global health issues, food security, migration flows and access to energy, cooperation and increased commitment by all relevant partners, including the public sector, the private sector and civil society, are needed more than ever, and recognizing, in this context, the potential that partnerships have in contributing to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing the contribution of the private sector to the provision of resources and expertise on the policy environment, technical programmes, advocacy and communication, knowledge management and resource mobilization in many areas,

Noting that the financial and economic crisis, inter alia, has demonstrated the need for values and principles in business, including for sustainable business practices, and the creation of decent work, which in turn has led to broader private sector engagement in support of United Nations goals,

Reaffirming the principles of sustainable development, and underlining the need for a global consensus on the key values and principles that will promote sustainable, fair, equitable, broad-based and sustained economic development, and that corporate social and environmental responsibility are important elements of such a consensus,

Recognizing the importance of promoting a gender perspective in global partnerships, and welcoming, in this context, the establishment of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the joint Global Compact/UN-Women initiative on women's empowerment principles,

Taking note with appreciation of the progress achieved in the work of the United Nations on partnerships, notably in the framework of various United Nations organizations, agencies, funds, programmes, task forces, commissions and initiatives, such as the Global Compact, the World Summit on the Information Society, partnerships established under the "Every woman every child" and "Energy for all" initiatives launched by the Secretary-General, and the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships, and welcoming the establishment of a multitude of partnerships at the field level, entered into by various United Nations agencies, non-public partners and Member States,

Noting with appreciation the advancement of the concept of corporate social responsibility through the Global Compact,

Recognizing the vital role the Global Compact Office continues to play with regard to strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to partner strategically with the private sector in accordance with its General Assembly mandate and with regard to encouraging and facilitating dialogue and partnership among key stakeholders in support of the United Nations work in the economic, social, environmental and related fields and the ten principles of The Global Compact and broader United Nations goals, such as the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners, in particular the private sector;[5]

2. Stresses that partnerships are voluntary and collaborative relationships between various parties, both public and non-public, in which all participants agree to work together to achieve a common purpose or undertake a specific task and, as mutually agreed, to share risks and responsibilities, resources and benefits;

3. *Also stresses* the importance of the contribution of voluntary partnerships to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, while reiterating that they are a complement to, but not intended to substitute for, the commitment made by Governments with a view to achieving those goals;

4. *Further stresses* that partnerships should be consistent with national laws and national development strategies and plans, as well as the priorities of countries

[5] A/66/320.

where their implementation takes place, bearing in mind the relevant guidance provided by Governments;

5. *Emphasizes* the vital role played by Governments in promoting responsible business practices at the national, regional and international levels, including providing the necessary legal and regulatory frameworks, where appropriate, and encourages them to continue to provide support to United Nations efforts to engage with the private sector, including through Global Compact Local Networks;

6. *Recalls* that the 2005 World Summit welcomed the positive contributions of the private sector and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, foundations and academia, in the promotion and implementation of development and human rights programmes, and also recalls that the 2005 World Summit resolved to enhance the contribution of non-governmental organizations, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders in national development efforts, as well as in the promotion of the global partnership for development, and encouraged public-private partnerships in a wide range of areas, with the aim of eradicating poverty and promoting full employment and social integration;

7. *Recognizes* the vital role that the private sector plays in development, including through engaging in various partnership models and by generating decent employment and investment, giving access to and developing new technologies, as well as stimulating inclusive equitable broad-based and sustained economic growth, while bearing in mind the need to ensure that their activities conform fully with the principle of national ownership of development strategies;

8. *Also recognizes* the need for effective accountability and transparency in the implementation of such public-private partnerships;

9. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to promote innovative multi-stakeholder approaches in addressing the challenges of development in the context of globalization, which includes involving the appropriate set of stakeholders from all relevant sectors and utilizing the core competencies of each partner to catalyse wide-ranging changes that achieve greater scale and impact;

10. *Encourages* the United Nations system to continue to employ the partnership selection and engagement process, a common and systemic approach, which places greater emphasis on impact, transparency, coherence, accountability and sustainability, without imposing undue rigidity in partnership agreements, and with due consideration being given to the following partnership principles: common purpose, transparency, bestowing no unfair advantages upon any partner of the United Nations, mutual benefit and mutual respect, accountability, respect for the modalities of the United Nations, striving for balanced representation of relevant partners from developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition, sectoral and geographic balance, and not compromising the independence and neutrality of the United Nations;

11. *Encourages* the United Nations to continue to find innovative ways to achieve lasting impact by identifying and replicating successful partnership models and pursuing new forms of collaboration, such as innovative development financing mechanisms, by promoting inclusive local business solutions, sustainable market

development and entrepreneurship, and by harnessing and improving the skills of women;

12. *Requests* Global Compact Local Networks to promote the women's empowerment principles and to create awareness of the many ways in which business can promote gender equality in the workplace, marketplace and community;

13. *Underlines*, in this context, the importance of integrity measures and public disclosure as advocated in the Global Compact;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote effective implementation of the revised United Nations guidelines for partnerships between the United Nations and the private sector, including through the effective implementation of the revised Guidelines on Cooperation between the United Nations and the Business Sector, thus promoting a culture of transparency and performance, and invites the Secretary-General to create an internal advisory group in the Secretariat, without recourse to additional resources, which will use innovative and cost-effective working methods to ensure coherent brand management across the United Nations and to make recommendations on partnership best practices and lessons learned;

15. *Invites* the United Nations, when considering partnerships, to seek to engage in a more coherent manner with private sector entities, including small and medium-sized enterprises, that support the core values of the United Nations as reflected in the Charter and other relevant conventions and treaties and that commit to the principles of the Global Compact by translating them into operational corporate policies, codes of conduct and management, monitoring and reporting systems;

16. *Encourages* the international community to strengthen global partnerships for the integration and implementation of the International Labour Organization Global Jobs Pact in accordance with national plans and priorities;

17. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to more actively involve the private sector in the work of the Organization, as he did, for example, by convening an annual Private Sector Forum since 2008 and by introducing a private sector track at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in 2011, which allowed for direct deliberations with the private sector and could serve as a model for future events;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to publish within a year of the adoption of the present resolution a bulletin outlining the functions of the Global Compact Office in accordance with the mandate entrusted to it, taking into account the important role of the Global Compact in promoting dialogue and partnership between the United Nations and the private sector with a view to furthering the goals of the Organization, as well as the need to coordinate and harmonize United Nations private sector partnerships;

19. *Calls for* the strengthening of the role and capacities of the United Nations resident coordinators in line with the "Delivering as one" initiative and the Global Compact Local Networks, as well as the cooperation between the United Nations system at the country level and the Global Compact Local Networks, to support, in a manner complementary to existing networks, the coordination and application of global partnerships locally;

20. *Welcomes* the holding of annual meetings of United Nations system private sector focal points, which bring together United Nations entities to share best practices and lessons learned in order to improve partnerships and create conditions for effective scaling up;

21. *Notes* the progress made in further facilitating the collaboration between the United Nations and the private sector and enhancing transparency by launching the United Nations business website[6] which links private sector resources with the needs of the United Nations system;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a concise report on specific progress on integrity measures, on the implementation of the revised United Nations guidelines for partnerships between the United Nations and the private sector and on the strengthening of the Global Compact Local Networks.

[6] See business.un.org.

United Nations A/C.2/66/L.44

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
8 November 2011

Original: English

Sixty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 19 (e)
Sustainable development: implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

Argentina:* draft resolution

Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/211 of 23 December 2003, 61/202 of 20 December 2006, 62/193 of 19 December 2007, 63/218 of 19 December 2008, 64/202 of 21 December 2009 and 65/160 of 20 December 2010 as well as other resolutions relating to the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[1]

Concerned about the negative economic impacts of desertification, land degradation and drought, and in this regard welcoming the organization in 2012 of the second United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification Scientific Conference, on the theme "Economic assessment of desertification, sustainable land management and resilience of arid, semi-arid and dry subhumid areas",

Concerned also about the increasing frequency and severity of dust storms and sandstorms affecting arid and semi-arid regions and their negative impact on the environment and the economy,

Noting the need for enhanced cooperation among the secretariats of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the United Nations Framework

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

Please recycle

Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity, at all levels, while respecting their individual mandates,

Underlining the cross-sectoral nature of desertification, land degradation and drought mitigation, and in this regard inviting all relevant United Nations organizations to cooperate with the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in supporting an effective response to those challenges,

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Korea for hosting the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention in Changwon City, Gyeongnam Province, from 10 to 21 October 2011,

Expressing its appreciation to the Executive Secretary of the Convention for his efforts in ensuring the success of the high-level meeting of the sixty-sixth session of General Assembly on the theme "Addressing desertification, land degradation and drought in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication", and taking note of the summary of the deliberations by the President of the General Assembly,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[2] on the implementation of resolution 65/160 and the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;

2. *Notes* the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the theme "Addressing desertification, land degradation and drought in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication", which emphasized that the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification serves as a tool to, inter alia, achieve food security, poverty eradication and sustainable development and promote sustainable land use in drylands;

3. *Expresses concern and solidarity* over the situation in the horn of Africa region, which has been hit by the worst drought in sixty years leading to starvation and loss of crops and livestock, clearly reflecting the severity of the problems of drought and desertification and the imperative for action;

4. *Welcomes* the outcomes of the tenth session of the Conference of Parties to the Convention, and emphasizes the need to implement the decisions adopted at that Conference;

5. *Also welcomes* the efforts by the parties to the Convention to find lasting solutions to the institutional and managerial challenges relating to the Global Mechanism of the Convention, as identified in various external assessments, including the report of the Joint Inspection Unit,[3] which have impeded delivery of better services to the parties, through the decision of the Conference of the Parties on governance and institutional arrangements for the Global Mechanism;

6. *Recommends* the strengthening of the advisory role of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention and the Committee on Science and Technology, through their recommendations, in order to monitor effectively the decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

---

[2] A/66/291, sect. II.

[3] See A/64/379.

7. *Stresses* the continuing need to strengthen the scientific basis of the Convention, and in this regard notes the decision of the Conference of the Parties at its tenth session to establish an ad hoc working group to discuss specific options for the provision of scientific advice;

8. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility, in further enhancing resource allocation during future replenishments, to consider increasing allocations to the focal area of land degradation;

9. *Stresses* that desertification, land degradation and drought continue to pose challenges to sustainable development, including food security in developing countries, particularly in Africa, and in this regard emphasizes the need for financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building;

10. *Underlines* the relevance of the core issues of the Convention to the objectives and themes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, and in this regard emphasizes the need to raise the profile of desertification, land degradation and drought in accordance with the mandate of the Convention among the priority issues to be addressed by the Conference on Sustainable Development during its preparatory process and in its outcomes;

11. *Reaffirms* the continuation of the current institutional linkage and related administrative arrangements between the secretariat of the Convention and the United Nations Secretariat for a further five-year period, to be reviewed by both the General Assembly and the Conference of the Parties no later than 31 December 2017, as decided by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth session;

12. *Decides* to include in the United Nations calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 2012-2013 the sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies envisaged for the biennium, and requests the Secretary-General to make provisions for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies in his proposal for the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013;

13. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa";

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/C.2/66/L.45

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
8 November 2011

Original: English

Sixty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 19 (g)
Sustainable development: report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-sixth session

Argentina:* draft resolution

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-sixth session

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 53/242 of 28 July 1999, 55/200 of 20 December 2000, 57/251 of 20 December 2002, 64/204 of 21 December 2009, 65/162 of 20 December 2010 and other previous resolutions relating to the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Reaffirming the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[1] Agenda 21[2] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[3]

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[4]

Recalling also the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building,[5]

---

* On behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

[5] UNEP/GC.23/6/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex.

11-58447 (E) 091111

Please recycle

Reaffirming its commitment to strengthening the role of the United Nations Environment Programme, as set out in the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme of 7 February 1997[6] and in the Nusa Dua Declaration of 26 February 2010,[7]

Noting the ongoing preparatory process of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012,

Stressing the importance of the continued substantive consideration of this issue,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-sixth session[8] and the decisions contained therein;[9]

2. *Recognizes* that 2012 marks the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations Environment Programme;

3. *Reiterates* the continuing need for the United Nations Environment Programme to conduct up-to-date, comprehensive, scientifically credible and policy-relevant global environment assessments, in close consultation with Member States, in order to support decision-making processes at all levels, and in this regard notes that the fifth report in the Global Environment Outlook series and its related summary for policymakers is currently under development, and stresses the need to enhance the policy relevance of the Outlook by, inter alia, identifying policy options to speed up the achievement of the internationally agreed goals and to inform global and regional processes and meetings where progress towards the agreed goals will be discussed, including the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development;

4. *Welcomes* the decision of the Governing Council to approve the programme of work for the biennium 2012-2013;

5. *Reiterates* the need for stable, adequate and predictable financial resources for the United Nations Environment Programme, and, in accordance with resolution 2997 (XXVII), underlines the need to consider the adequate reflection of all the administrative and management costs of the Programme in the context of the United Nations regular budget;

6. *Also reiterates* the importance of the Nairobi headquarters location of the United Nations Environment Programme, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of the Programme and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under review so as to permit the delivery, in an effective manner, of necessary services to the Programme and to the other United Nations organs and organizations in Nairobi;

---

[6] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/52/25), annex, decision 19/1, annex.

[7] Ibid., *Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/65/25), annex I, decision SS.XI/9.

[8] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 25* and corrigendum (A/66/25 and Corr.1).

[9] Ibid., annex.

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", a sub-item entitled "Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twelfth special session".

United Nations A/C.2/66/L.46

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
9 November 2011

Original: English

Sixty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 24 (b)
Operational activities for development: South-South cooperation for development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Mr. Bitrus Vandy Yohanna (Nigeria), on the basis of informal consultation on draft resolution A/C.2/66/L.2

South-South cooperation

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 64/222 of 21 December 2009, in which it endorsed the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation,

Recalling its resolutions 33/134 of 19 December 1978, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 60/212 of 22 December 2005, 62/209 of 19 December 2007, 63/233 of 19 December 2008, 64/1 of 6 October 2009, 64/221 of 21 December 2009 and other resolutions relevant to South-South cooperation,

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation;[2]

2. *Decides* to hold the seventeenth session of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation from 22 to 25 May 2012, preceded by an organizational meeting on 3 May 2012 to elect the President and Bureau of the seventeenth session of the High-level Committee;

3. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the sub-item entitled "South-South cooperation", and requests the Secretary-General to submit at that session a comprehensive report of the state of South-South cooperation.

[1] See resolution 60/1.
[2] A/66/229.

11-58519 (E) 101111

Please recycle